

LOUD PROTEST FROM FARMERS

Widespread Objection to Discontinuance of Distribution of Free Seeds.

CABELL MAY GET GOOD JOB

President May Appoint Richmond Author to Position Abroad. Cape Henry Fortifications.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The proposition to discontinue the distribution of free seeds, embodied in the agricultural appropriation bill, is not at all popular among members of Congress. All who represent agricultural districts are being overwhelmed with letters from constituents protesting against the proposed abolition of the free seed system. This is the case especially with Southern representatives, but those from the West are getting about as many letters from farmer constituents, beseeching them to vote against the recommendation of the committee. One of the agricultural committee, who voted for the discontinuance of the practice, said to-day he would vote against it when the bill comes up in the House, as he had heard from his constituents. He admitted he had no idea the system was so popular.

Representative Jones, of Virginia, said he would vote to continue the distribution of the seeds. He said he had scarcely ever received a greater number of letters from constituents on any one subject than on the proposition to cut off the seeds, and they were all in favor of continuing the system.

Confined to Dealers.

Representative Lamb is getting about as many letters on the subject as Mr. Jones. The former is inclined to criticize very severely the postmaster at Duane, King William county, who is quoted in an article on the editorial page of The Times-Dispatch as being strongly against the continuance of the practice, asserting that seeds come to his post office directed to persons who have been dead for years.

Captain Lamb says he knows nearly every one of the people to whom he sends matter at the Duane office, and that they are very much alive. He remarked to-day that if the fact be as stated by Duane, "Why, then, why, by the way, is not mentioned, that official is derelict in his duty in not reporting to him that the people to whom letters, documents and packets are addressed are no longer in the land of the living. Duane, however, is on the boundary between King William and Caroline counties, and it is possible that some of the people to whom Mr. Jones has been addressing communications may be no longer in the land of the living. The postmaster at Duane is a Republican of pronounced views, political, according to Mr. Jones. The latter has recently received a large number of letters from all over the country, from Republicans as well as Democrats, commending his speech in the House recently, in which he denounced the killing of women and babies by American soldiers at Dajo. One of these commendatory letters came from the editor of Michigan, and the writer requested that Mr. Jones send a copy of the speech to an old friend who was postmaster at Duane, and who was of strong expansion and Imperial tendencies.

The fight against free seeds, so far as representatives are able to discover, is confined chiefly to dealers. There is no disputing the fact that the farmers are protesting more vigorously against the discontinuance of the practice than against any proposition that has come up in Congress in years.

Cape Henry Fortifications. A delegation from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News appeared before the subcommittee of the committee on Appropriations to-day, to which has been referred all questions of appropriations for fortifications, and urged the passage of the Maynard bill appropriating a half million dollars for the acquisition of land on which to build fortifications at Cape Henry at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Chief of engineers, has written Representative Maynard commending the appropriation and urging that the Congress take action at once to acquire the land. In order that work may begin, and for the reason that values are appreciating at Cape Henry in a most rapid manner. The delegation, which appeared before the subcommittee to-day, consisted of Messrs. R. T. Thorp, W. D. Souffard, and H. B. Goodridge, of Norfolk; Mayor Davis and P. H. Larkins, of Portsmouth, and Mr. Farrar, of Newport News.

May Appoint Cabell.

It is stated here to-day, on excellent authority, that the President is considering the appointment of James Branch Cabell, the Richmond novelist to a position abroad, either as consul, or as a secretary of legation. That the President is inclined to do something for the writer is evidenced by the fact that he recently had him at the White House to luncheon, although President Roosevelt's invitation to lunch are given more freely than such have been given by any President in recent years. Any rate, and are not without some significance. The fact is somewhat significant, when taken in connection with the fact that there is no doubt that when President Roosevelt first considered the appointment of a Cabell to the position of postmaster of Richmond, he thought James Branch Cabell was the applicant and there were some who say that even when the appointment of Roy E. Cabell was settled by the President he thought that he was appointing the writer.

The Chattanooga Lynching. If there is bloodshed at Chattanooga as the outcome of the lynching of Ed. Johnson, said Representative Moon, of Tennessee, to-day, "the Federal government will be to blame. I do not deny that if the Supreme Court order staying execution of the negro failed of execution through the negligence of the sheriff to whom it was directed, the court could proceed against him. But the Federal government has no right to interfere in the matter, and I shall protest against it. And I shall do so without saying a word about the efforts of the United States to prosecute the lynchings. I deplore the lynching as deeply as anybody could, but I insist that the general government has not the right to interfere to bring about the punishment of anybody implicated in the affair."

It is ridiculous to talk about the general government undertaking to punish the men who lynched the Chattanooga negro," said Judge R. W. Duke, of Charlottesville, in the Raleigh, Va. grant that the Supreme Court has a perfect right to undertake to show the negligence of the sheriff in failing to execute any order of the court, but it has no right and the President,

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of course, has no right to proceed against the lynchings.

CARNEGIE'S VIEWS ON RAILROAD BILL

Greatest Shipper of Freight in the United States Discusses Rate Matter.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 26.—A letter from Andrew Carnegie, written from Hot Springs, Va., in response to a request for an expression of his views on the railroad bill, has caused much discussion as coming from the greatest shipper of freight in the United States. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry regarding the rate bill, I am glad to say that the railroad companies have their permanent legal staff. It matters little if appeals be freely handed over to it, which will always retard and sometimes may defeat justice.

"The great shippers who could afford to fight appeals are those who benefit by secret rates or rebates. They are quiet and wish no change. The small shippers must suffer, especially if appeals can always be taken. They can spare neither the time nor the money it would require to obtain justice.

"The best remedy, as it appears to me, is to allow appeals only when a proposed change of rates affects the railroad to not less than 3 per centum. The amount should be what may be considered high by uniformed parties, but it is a trifling change which does not entail loss to a railroad company of a hundred or even two hundred thousand dollars per year.

"The commission should be trusted to decide trifling cases fairly, while the railroad companies should be entitled to the judgment of the courts when their revenues are seriously impaired. Government control of railroad rates is considered imperatively required. Other nations have found it so. So shall we."

TO FIX TIME FOR RATE BILL VOTE

(Continued from First Page.)

and he would endeavor to gratify him in this respect. The letter began by stating that the people of West Virginia had begun to look upon Mr. Tillman as their senator. It stated that Mr. Snyder had made many efforts to secure relief from discrimination, but was unable to obtain any redress. The different kinds of discriminations were detailed at length and the assertion was made that the laws of West Virginia were not sufficient to meet the case. In his remarks, Mr. Overman announced his intention to support the House bill "with some amendments, which would strengthen it." He believed the passage of the bill would be in the interest of all the people, including the railroads. He argued in support of the right of Congress, through a commission, to regulate railroad rates, and expressed apprehension that unless there was some wise legislation the result would be government ownership, which he would greatly deplore. This modification was based on the senator's conviction that the country was generally aroused over the question.

Mr. Overman discussed at some length the right of Congress to delegate to a

DEMOCRATS TO BEGIN FIGHT ON HEARST AND SOCIALISM

Jefferson Dinner in New York Will Be Made Occasion for Sounding Warning to Party Throughout Country.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 26.—The conservative Democrats in this city, acting in harmony with active members of the organization in other States, are going to try to rouse the Democrats by the nation into action. On the night of April 16th, at the Jefferson dinner at the Waldorf, a warning will be sounded against the spread of the socialist spirit in the Democratic ranks.

The movement is aimed at checking the presidential aspirations of Roosevelt, and William B. Hearst. Hearst has repudiated Murphy and McCarren, and his Independence League will nominate him for Governor independently of those leaders. The Democratic Club, backed by powerful financial interests, has decided to fight hard.

Hearst is coming too fast to suit certain men prominent in local Democratic politics, and the battle cry against him was raised by Representative Cockeran last week at Tammany Hall. The Jefferson dinner of the Democratic Club will mark the second attack by the conservatives on the radicals. It will be followed by other attacks.

The speakers will be Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University; Mayor McCallahan, ex-Attorney-General Hudson W. Harmon, and W. Bourke Cockran.

Charles F. Murphy and Senator McCarren will be invited. Hearst will not be invited.

It begins to look as though there would not be a great deal more strife between

commission its right to regulate interstate commerce, concluding that while there was no precedent decision in support of such transfer of authority, common sense and analogy united to force the conclusion that it would be sustained.

He contended that if the present rates were not unreasonable they would not complain of legislation, and declared that the roads by their discriminations were driving many men out of business. He agreed with Mr. Spooner that under the Constitution, Congress could not destroy the existing inferior courts without creating other courts in their place. He believed, however, that in railroad cases, the limitation of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts was possible and cited instances in which this had been done.

Judges Partisan.

Mr. Overman declared that judges were sometimes partisan and mentioned an instance in support of his contention. Mr. Tillman made an ineffectual effort to have the North Carolina senator give the official's name. "I want a catalogue of these judges," said Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Overman objected to the use of the words "fairly remunerative" as descriptive of railroad rates, because it would involve complications and misconceptions. "Why not," he asked, "adopt the language of the Constitution?" The consideration of railroads was discussed to support the contention that it was much more important to regulate the railroad now than it was when the original interstate commerce law was enacted.

Mr. Overman asserted that the entire railroad system of the country was controlled by six commissionaires and further, that they were all blended in effect that they were practically one concern. "They are so banded and bound together by the closest ties for mutual advantage as to constitute one gigantic entity," he added.

Against Passes.

Mr. Foraker presented his amendment prohibiting the issuance by the railroad companies of passes and extending the prohibition to passes for the cars of the company of one railroad over other lines, and he asked Mr. Tillman if he would not accept it.

Mr. Tillman replied that if he had the committee with him he would accept the amendment, but he thought it would be better to pass an original bill "which we could send on its way rejoicing to the other house, so as to avoid the melee in which the rate bill is sure to be involved."

Mr. Tillman suggested that the amendment go over. Mr. Foraker consented, but added that it was his intention to propose it.

Mr. Tillman expressed his disapproval of the present method of voting on the bill and all amendments at the same time, and said that when a time was fixed for voting on the railroad bill he would ask that the vote be taken on amendments two or three days in advance in order to permit time for explanation.

Time for Votes. Mr. Tillman said that he would tomorrow ask the Senate to fix a time to vote, and that when that decree was issued he would prepare an order of proceeding for submission to the Senate.

A bill was passed confirming title to lands in the Fort Clinch reservation in Florida.

The Senate then at 4:22 P. M. went into executive session, adjourning at 4:30.

SAVE GREAT SUM FOR GOVERNMENT

House Votes to Correct Useless Printing of Public Documents.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following the President's suggestion, the House today passed several resolutions to correct the useless printing of public documents and to empower the Printing Committee of the two legislative bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed and to send to the printer, and to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upwards of a million dollars annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business, this being held in the "District" day. Upon the completion of the bills having only a District interest, a large number of bills local in character were passed. Bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing the construction of a bridge in Holmes and Washington counties, Mississippi, across the Yazoo River.

Authorizing the operation of a toll bridge across the Tugaloo River between the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

Granting to the North Mississippi Traction Company, the right to construct a dam or dams on the Bear River in Mississippi.

Granting permission to construct bridges across the Cumberland River at Nashville and Clarksville, Tenn.

At 5:25 the House adjourned.

Postmaster-General's Reply.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 26.—Designated primarily for advertising purposes, was the reason the Postoffice Department declined second-class to the "Union News," of Thomaston, Ga., according to the reply of Postmaster-General Cokerly to a House resolution on the subject to-day.

PAYNE AGAINST TARIFF REFORM

Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee Makes Reply to Letter.

SEES DANGER IN REVISION

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—What may be regarded as the final pronouncement against tariff revision at the present session of Congress is contained in a letter from Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, in reply to a communication sent him by Representative McCall, on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. The Massachusetts view is presented that conditions have so changed as to demand a change over the Dingley rates which have served nine years.

In his reply Mr. Payne first calls attention to the method by which tariff legislation must be brought about by a concurrent vote of the majority of the party in power. He next points out that this concurrent view does not exist.

The House, he says, is divided into groups of members, each group favoring the modification of different schedules, while, he says, a majority of the Republicans in the House do not believe that there should be any change at all. He declares that the people have not forgotten the disaster, politically and commercially, which followed the tariff change of 1890, and concludes with the reasoning:

The Dingley Bill.

"Congress is not prepared to review the tariff schedules in that calm, judicial frame of mind so necessary to the preparation of a tariff act at a time so near the coming congressional elections. The Dingley bill was the most successful ever enacted. Its practical results were so evident to the country during the eighteen months that elapsed between its passage and the next election that the people have continued the policy of that bill to the present day. It would be unfortunate should any precipitate action in the future result in a temporary reversal in the policy of protection in the United States."

He then hesitates to take any chance of interrupting the business of the country by a general revision of the tariff, and he should never enter upon it until we are satisfied that such a revision will accomplish results far outweighing any possible disadvantages. He says that the present depression and consequent evil results which would come even temporarily from such revision.

"I cannot, therefore, agree with your delegation that it would be best at the present session of Congress to enter upon a consideration of the tariff. In my view, to its revision and readjustment. While this is my individual opinion, I have reason to believe that it is also the judgment of a decided majority of the Committee on Ways and Means."

What Miss Arents Has Done.

After Mr. Funtun's brief but forcible and able speech, Rev. Mr. Ridout followed with an account of the work Miss Arents has done on Oregon Hill. His talk was plain and to the point, his facts were accurate and convincing. He was for some time the exposition of the functions of a playground.

Mr. Crenshaw, formerly of the City Council, declared that he could put the whole question in a nutshell by saying that it was for the living and the dead to care for the living and a wish to care for the dead. "I say to you, gentlemen, that you have a duty to the living which is paramount to your duty to the dead."

Mr. Gillman interrupted the speaker and for a moment the air was electric with the pros and cons of the question. "The only thing I have against Hollywood," declared Mr. Crenshaw, "is that it has taken the fairest part of our city and made it a home for the dead instead of a home for the living."

Mr. C. H. Davis started to speak, but as a member of the committee he was rapped to order by the chairman.

Mr. Gilbert K. Pollock opposed an executive session, saying that the discussions should be open to the public.

Mr. Charles B. Coode, representative from the Civic Improvement League, spoke eloquently in favor of the playground. His arguments were in the main the repetition of those of the former speakers on his side.

Mr. Shiras, manager of the St. Andrews School City, talked next of the work which Miss Arents had accomplished.

Would Lease. Mr. Pollock offered a resolution allowing Miss Arents to have the ground for ten years from January 1, 1907, rent free, or from the passage of the ordinance, as the committee saw fit.

Mr. T. D. Dalrymple opposed this motion, and spoke in favor of the report he had made at first from the subcommittee and their recommendation.

Mr. A. B. Blair spoke in favor of the playground, and in the course of his remarks said:

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DECIDES IN FAVOR OF MISS ARENTS

(Continued from First Page.)

\$25,000, that he, on behalf of the subcommittee, respectfully recommended to the committee to sell the land to Miss Arents for \$25,000, with certain reservations, including a provision for the care of the sixty-five graves now on the Clark Spring territory.

Mr. M. M. Gillman was the first outside speaker to address the committee. He spoke in behalf of the Hollywood corporation, as stated above. He said:

"I have been a member of the board of directors of Hollywood Cemetery for fifteen years, and, of course, have had time to consider what relation the cemetery bears to the city of Richmond. Hollywood is a part of the city, known all over the land because of its natural beauties and for the number of illustrious dead that lie in its boundaries.

"Hollywood is a part of us, and I may venture to say, the best part of us. Of how many of us are there parts lying in that old cemetery? All of us, I think. And we have dead ones that are dear to us lying there."

Not to Make Money.

"And, again, let me tell you that Hollywood Cemetery has been at no time a money-making proposition. It has never been so and is not now a corporation to make money. It is true it realizes money, but then, gentlemen, it is for the use of Hollywood alone. No man ever got fat off of Hollywood. It is an institution where, so to speak, we live from hand to mouth, and every cent that we have for income goes to beautify and improve the cemetery."

"There are expenses, of course; they exist necessarily. We pay for special attention of one or two officers; then for the laborers, and other work and workmen. All the money that is accumulated is accumulated for its use alone, and only to be used for its benefit."

"About twelve years ago we added to our land by the purchase of a portion of land bordering the old Clark Spring property. But now if we are shut off from this property, there is no direction in which Hollywood can grow, and as soon as we fill up the remaining space, the cemetery must set in for a decline. The river, the city itself, a cemetery belonging to the city, all shut us in, and I do not get the Clark Spring property, we will be shut down and as a vital part of Richmond a renowned Richmond attraction, Hollywood will be no more."

"This ground that Miss Arents desires to purchase is surrounded almost entirely by cemeteries, and I ask you if there is not something incongruous in the proposition to establish a playground next to the places where your wife and your children and where you yourself will lie in time to come."

A Strong Tie.

"Richmond is connected with Hollywood in a way which you have never considered, and which I never myself considered till one of the richest men of the city, Mr. John P. Branch, came to see me and told me the city ought to gladly sell us the property and for half the price. The corporation has agreed to keep the grounds in good repair; they will not be able to do so if Hollywood begins to decline and there is no more income."

"This matter, gentlemen, is a sine qua non for us, a necessity for our existence, we can't go anywhere else and buy. We are shut out; the Clark Spring property is indispensable to us."

"Again, then, is it indispensable that a playground must be located here and nowhere else? There are a thousand places open to Miss Arents that are just as suitable as this for her purpose; there is but this one for us."

For Boys and Girls.

Mr. O. H. Funtun, acting for Miss Arents, spoke next, and in beginning, he said:

"I want to disclaim any intention on the part of Miss Arents to form a carousing playground near the cemetery, as my predecessor would have you believe."

Other points which the speaker made are briefly summed up as follows: (1) The great improvements that Miss Arents has brought about on Oregon Hill; (2) The doubtful existence of the one thousand acres of the playground; (3) The playground such as Miss Arents purposes to establish must be located near a street car line and in the section of her present work; (4) If there were no Clark Spring property, what would become of Hollywood? (5) Is there not an awkwardness in the consideration of the control of the corporation, with which to care for the cemetery? (6) Families with sections would not let their plots go to decay; (7) The agreement of the corporation to care for the sections perpetually; (8) The playground would not detract from any of the present beauties of the city; (9) The corporation sell its lots at considerably more than triple the city charges for adjoining property, and four times as much to open a grave; (10) Children will not go off into the country to a playground; (11) If the city have the playgrounds as Miss Arents wishes, to establish, to equip, maintain and pay for at her own expense entirely.

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Plain Silks, in old rose, roseada, Alice blue and other popular colors, \$1.00.
 Plain and Checked Silks, in the much sort after black and white and other combinations, 75c.
 Fancy Silks, in checks, stripes and figured in beautiful colorings; also black with white, 80c.
 Fancy Silks, in gray and other fashionable colorings, 75c.
 Changeable Taffetas, in a large range of shadings, 49c.
 Japanese Silks, in black, white and colors, 50c.
 Fancy Silks, in brown, blue, gray, garnet and natural pounce shade, a 50c value, 39c.
 Black Waterproof Japanese Silks, in the cheaper grades; also two special values, 60c and 75c.
 Black Pique de Cygne, 36 inches wide, \$1.10.
 Messaline, Adria, a beautiful soft silk in the medium lustrous finish in choice colors, \$1.00.
 White Habutai Japanese Silk, 36 inches wide, 40c.
 25 pieces 36-inch Wool Suitings, in the new shadow plaids and mixtures, at 50c.
 10 pieces 50-inch Panama Cloths, in all shades of gray, blue and green, in both plain and fancy designs, \$1.00.
 10 pieces 64-inch Oxford and Pearl Gray Panama Cloths, all wool, \$1.25.
 64-inch Chiffon Suiting, woven in large, dainty silk line plaids, \$1.75.
 36-inch All-Wool Batiste, in the new shades of Alice blue, roseada, green and pearl grays, at 50c.

Pre-Easter Sale

RAISE OR STRIKE, MINERS DECLARE

(Continued from First Page.)

sixty days of the award of the coal strike commission in the anthracite field. Reports are coming to the miners' delegates from their local unions that the coal companies are taking preliminary steps to get on a strike basis. The companies are calling in the miners' account books according to these reports and withdrawing credit at company stores. The mines are being put in the best possible condition for a shut-down. Even should an agreement be reached for all fields, the bituminous and most of the anthracite mines will close Saturday night, many of them to remain closed sixty days.

TEAMSTER STRIKE THREATENS CHICAGO

Drivers Determined to Push Demands for Increased Wages and Better Conditions.

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, March 26.—Chicago will see a second big teamster strike if the plans laid by the Truck Drivers' Union at a meeting held yesterday are carried out. The drivers, backed by their international organization, unanimously voted to push their demands for increased wages and better conditions. The Chicago Team Owners' Association as firmly has decided to resist.

Neither side sees any common ground upon which to meet or a possibility of a compromise. The truck drivers local with 8,000 is the strongest in the union in Chicago.

RAILROAD AND LUMBER MERGER

(Continued from First Page.)

Norfolk and Southern Railway for truckage over its road into Norfolk from the point the Tidewater crosses the Norfolk and Southern, a mile outside the city. The Tidewater of a few hundred yards of track will put the line into the property secured by the Tidewater.

Mr. Dupuy denied that the Tidewater and the combine were effecting between the Norfolk and Southern, Virginia-Carolina coast and other Virginia and Carolina lines, are at this time affiliated, but intimated there might be something definite transpiring in the future.

This combine will merge with a capital of \$25,000,000.